oreign lawyers to practice in India

*137. SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA:
DR. BAPU KALDATE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be eased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal allow foreign layers to practice the country;

(b) if so, what is the decision, if ıy, taken by Government in this re-ırd; and

(c) what is its likely impact on e Indian practising lawyers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN HE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE ND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI . R. BHARDWAJ): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Shortage of Fertilizers

*133. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS ND FERTILIZERS be pleased to ate:

(a) whether Government are ware of acute shortage of urea in ıe country and if so, what is the stimated shortage of each fertilizer ır 1994 and 1995;

(b) what are the names of the losed or partially working fertilizer nits in public and private sector vith production capacity and invest-ıent in each of them;

(c) whether Government have any roposal to revive some of the fertilizer PSUs and if so, the financial investment sought and the estimated production;

(d) what will be the comparative price of indigenous production and the various imported fertilizer per tonne;

(e) what is the total quantity and cost of chemical fertilizers imported in 1993 and so far in 1994 with product break-up; and

(f) what immediate and long-term steps are being taken to meet the fertilizer requirements of the country?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV): (a) The availability of urea in the country during 1994 has, by and large being satisfactory. No shortage of urea is anticipated during 1995. There has been no shortage of other major chemical fertilizers, viz. Di-Ammonium Phosphate (DAP) and Muriate of Potash (MOP), during 1994. The availability of these decontrolled fertilisers is determined by market forces and the gap between demand and indigenous availability is met by imposts which are decanalised.

(b) and (c) In so far as the units producing urea are concerned, the Gorakhpur unit of Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCI) has been lying closed since 10.6.90 due to an accident in the plant, while the Haldia project of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFC) never went into production due to frequent equipment breakdowns during commissioning. The unit-wise details of public sector companies whose plants are either lying closed or working intermittently due to technological, design and equipment deficiences, ageing of the plants resulting in frequent breakdowns, power shortage and infrast-